Basic Imagery Interpretation Report



NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION CENTER

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MOSCOW AIRFRAME PLANT 30

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STRATEGIC WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES
USSR
FEBRUARY 1969

Declass Review by NIMA / DoD

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ABSTRACT

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This report describes Moskva Airframe Plant 30 on the basis of photography

The plant is currently producing IL-18 (COOT) and MIG-21 (FISHBED) and has probably begun series production of the IL-18 (MAY). The plant comprises more than 3.6 million square feet of floorspace with a final assembly area of approximately 300,000 square feet, or eight percent of the total floorspace.

INTRODUCTION

Moskva (Moscow) Airframe Plant 30 is 3.6 nautical miles (nm) northwest of the Kremlin on Leningrad Shosse (highway) in Moscow, USSR (Figure 1). It is situated at the eastern side of Moscow Airfield Central which serves as a flyaway field for the plant.

One of the oldest airframe plants in the USSR, Plant 30 has specialized in producing aircraft from the Ilyushin Design Bureau since World War II. As a known producer of MIG-21 (FISHBED) aircraft, this plant must be considered as one of the more important in the USSR.

The Soviet aerospace industry has its largest concentration of installations in the Moscow Area, and many of these may be related to Airframe Plant 30.1

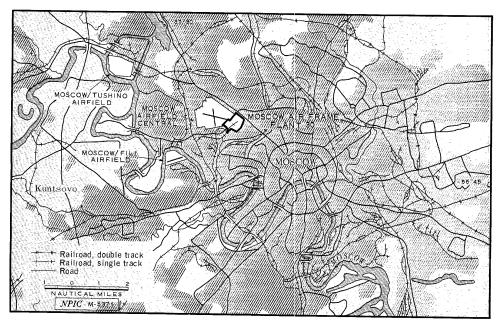


FIGURE 1. LOCATION MAP.

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DESCRIPTION

Physical Features

Major facilities comprising Moscow Airframe Plant 30 (Figures 2 and 3) are assembly buildings, shop buildings, administration and engineering buildings, transshipment buildings, and warehouses. There are also numerous small utility, support, and miscellaneous buildings throughout the plant area. The functional descriptions, dimensions, and construction chronology of these facilities are presented in Table 1 which is keyed to the layout drawing of the plant (Figure 3). The functional distribution of the floorspace is presented in the following tabulation:

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Nine gentry granes located throughout the plant area assist

Nine gantry cranes located throughout the plant area assist in on- and off-loading supplies and finished products.

A large apartment house complex, probably for workers at the plant, is adjacent to the northeastern edge of the plant. An administration and support area which may be associated with Airframe Plant 30 joins its northwestern edge (Figure 2).

Chronological Development

Moscow Airframe Plant 30 is reported to have been built in 1916 and later designated Airframe Plant 1. Expansion occurred between 1925 and 1937, but in 1941 most of the machinery was evacuated to Kuybyshev with only about 20 percent left behind for airframe repair. The Kuybyshev site has since retained the designation Airframe Plant 1. In 1942, the Moscow installation was re-equipped and designated Airframe Plant 30.

Moscow Airframe Plant 381 which adjoined Plant 30 on the northeast was incorporated into the latter after World War ${\rm II}$.²

In 1943, the runways at Moscow Airfield Central were much the same as they are today, consisting of two concrete and blacktop runways, 5,350 by 125 feet west-northwest/east-southeast and 4,220 by 130 feet north-northwest/south-southeast. These runways cannot be expanded because of the concentration of buildings surrounding the airfield.

1943

When first observed on photography of 1943, Plant 30 contained approximately 2.5 million square feet of floorspace.

1943-1962

Between 1943 and 1962, approximately 205,000 square feet of floorspace were razed to make room for new construction which occurred during this period the plant had been expanded considerably and at that time had approximately 3 million square feet of floorspace, including a new administration and engineering building (Figure 3, item 11B), a new final assembly hall (item 11C), a new subassembly section (item 11D), and extensions at both ends of the old final assembly hall (item 11E). In addition, a warehouse (item 1), an administration building (item 18), a large shop (item 43A) with an adjacent administration and engineering building (item 43B), and several small structures had been completed.

1962-1968

Since 1962, approximately 691,000 square feet of floorspace have been added to the plant, including a large assembly and shop building (item 5) which was in a late stage of construction

During this period various support buildings containing approximately 28,000 square feet of floorspace were razed.

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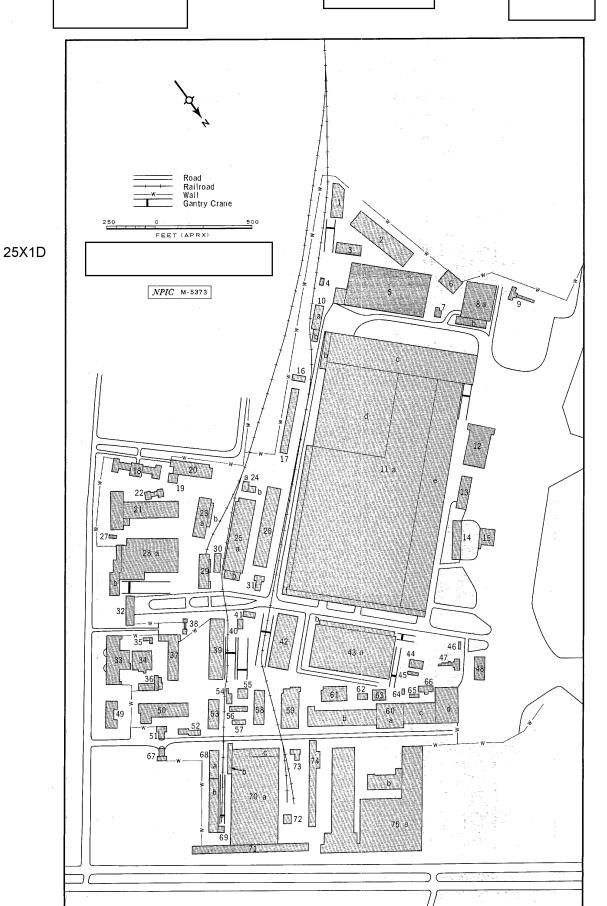
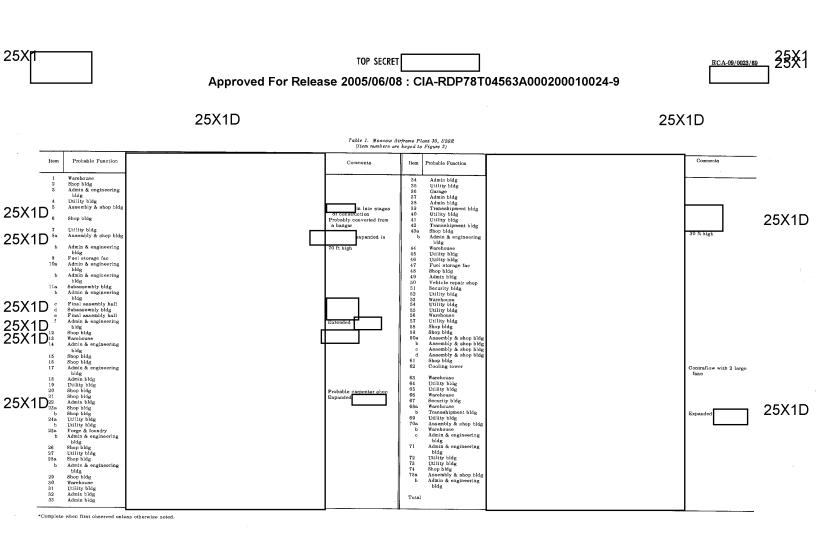


FIGURE 3. LAYOUT OF MOSCOW AIRFRAME PLANT 30.

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	Production Activity	
5X1D	Plant 30 produced the IL-2 (STORMO-VIK) ground attack aircraft. Since then, aircraft production has been primarily limited to transport aircraft of Ilyushin design, including the IL-14 (CRATE). Current production includes IL-18 (COOT), MIG-21 (FISH-BED) and series production of the IL-18 (MAY) has probably begun. It is unusual to have fighter and transport aircraft from two different design bureaus in simultaneous production at an aircraft plant. While the COOT and MAY are fully assembled and flown from Moscow Airfield Central, the FISHBED are shipped from the plant by truck. (Note the FISHBED shipping crates annotated on Figure 2.) In addition to aircraft, the plant has engaged in producing component aircraft parts and jigs which are used in the assembly of aircraft component parts by other aircraft plants.	
	Essential Services	
	Moscow Airframe Plant 30 is served by two rail spurs entering the plant area. Electric power is supplied to the plant by local sources. Two small POL storage areas (Items 9 and 47) serve the aircraft plant.	
	Although no unusual security measures are evident, a wall surrounds the plant on three sides, with the side next to the airfield unprotected. No guard towers are observed, but all entrances have control points.	
	REFERENCES	
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REFERENCES (Continued)

MAPS OR CHARTS

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	REQUIREMENTS	
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1	NPIC Project 210471	